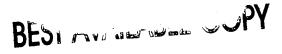
CLAIMS

- 1. (Amended) An electrode assembly for a micro-optics solar concentrator, the apparatus comprising:
- a) an array of micro-mirrors rotatably disposed in a substrate;
- b) electric dipoles in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- c) said apparatus having a plurality of addressable elements;
- d) two bus bars connected to opposite poles of a voltage source;
- e) at least two sets of opposing rung electrodes which <u>interlace</u> orthogonally <u>within each plane</u>, and criss-cross each other and are separated by dielectrics;
- f) said rung electrodes electrically connected to at least two of said bus bars for electric field group coupling to said induced electric dipoles by means of said voltage source; and
- g) microprocessor means for selectively addressing each pair of said bus bars.
- 2. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein there are at least three independent voltage sources connected to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 3. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source
- 4. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source.
- 5. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said electric dipoles are induced in each of said micro-mirrors by said electric field.



- 6. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
- 7. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein a group of said micromirrors are given the same alignment.
- 8. (Original) A method of aligning groups of an array of rotatable minimirrors in a light modulating apparatus comprising the steps of:

 a) selectively inducing an electric dipole in each of said rotatable mini-mirrors;
- b) producing a grid array of independently orientable electric fields for coupling to the induced electric dipoles by means of sets of orthogonally criss-crossing opposing rung electrodes; and
- c) selectively aligning at least one of said rotatable mini-mirrors by means of said electric fields.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of applying at least three independent voltages to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 10. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of placing an electret adjacent to each mini-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
- 11. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of energizing a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source, between which electrodes are disposed in said array of micro-mirrors.
- 12. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of energizing a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source, between which electrodes are disposed in said array of micro-mirrors.

- 13. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of giving said mini-mirrors the same alignment as a group.
 - 14. (Amended) Apparatus for focussing and directing reflected light comprising:
- a) an array of micro-mirrors rotatably disposed in a substrate;
- b) electric dipoles in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- c) said apparatus having a plurality of addressable elements;
- d) two bus bars connected to opposite poles of a voltage source;
- e) at least two sets of orthogonally criss-crossing rung electrodes electrically connected to at least two of said bus bars for electric field group coupling to said induced electric dipoles; and
- f) <u>microprocessor</u> means for selectively addressing each pair of said bus bars; and
- g) means for selectively establishing independent voltage differences between each pair of said bus bars by means of said voltage source.
- 15. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein there are at least three independent voltage sources connected to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 16. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source
- 17. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source.
- 18. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said electric dipoles are induced in each of said micro-mirrors by said electric field.
- 19. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
- 20. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 114, wherein a group of said micromirrors are given the same alignment a small optical concavity.

CLAIMS

- (Amended) An electrode assembly for a micro-optics solar concentrator, the apparatus comprising:
- a) an array of micro-mirrors rotatably disposed in a substrate;
- b) electric dipoles in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- c) said apparatus having a plurality of addressable elements; -----
- d) two bus bars connected to opposite poles of a voltage source;
- e) at least two sets of opposing rung electrodes which interlace orthogonally within each plane, and criss-cross each other and are separated by dielectrics;
- f) said rung electrodes electrically connected to at least two of said bus bars for electric field group coupling to said electric dipoles by means of said voltage source; and
- g) microprocessor means for selectively addressing each pair of said bus bars.
- 2. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein there are at least three independent voltage sources connected to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 3. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source
- 4. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source.
- 5. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said electric dipoles are induced in each of said micro-mirrors by said electric field.
- 6. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said electric dipole.

- 7. (Original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein a group of said micromirrors are given the same alignment.
- 8. (Original) A method of aligning groups of an array of rotatable minimirrors in a light modulating apparatus comprising the steps of:
- a) selectively inducing an electric dipole in each of said rotatable mini-mirrors;
- b) producing a grid array of independently orientable electric fields for coupling to the induced electric dipoles by means of sets of orthogonally criss-crossing opposing rung electrodes; and
- c) selectively aligning at least one of said rotatable mini-mirrors by means of said electric fields.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of applying at least three independent voltages to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 10. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of placing an electret adjacent to each mini-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
- 11. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of energizing a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source, between which electrodes are disposed in said array of micro-mirrors.
- 12. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of energizing a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source, between which electrodes are disposed in said array of micro-mirrors.
- 13. (Original) The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of giving said mini-mirrors the same alignment as a group.

- 14. (Amended) Apparatus for focussing and directing reflected light comprising:
- a) an array of micro-mirrors rotatably disposed in a substrate;
- b) electric dipoles in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- c) said apparatus having a plurality of addressable elements;
- d) two bus bars connected to opposite poles of a voltage source;
- e) at least two sets of orthogonally criss-crossing rung electrodes electrically connected to at least two of said bus bars for electric field group coupling to said electric dipoles; and
- f) microprocessor means for selectively addressing each pair of said bus bars; and
- g) means for selectively establishing independent voltage differences between each pair of said bus bars by means of said voltage source.
- 15. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein there are at least three independent voltage sources connected to at least three pairs of rung electrodes.
- 16. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top transparent electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source
- 17. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said array of micromirrors are disposed between a top grid electrode opposite a bottom electrode connected to an independent voltage source.
- 18. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein said electric dipoles are induced in each of said micro-mirrors by said electric field.
- 19. (Original) The apparatus of claim 14, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
- 20. (Amended) The apparatus of claim 114, wherein a group of said micromirrors are given a small optical concavity.

Respectfully submitted,

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